

The length of the peduncle does not seem to be a very reliable character by which to separate *Trillium erectum*, L., var. *declinatum*, Gray and *T. cernuum*, L. The peduncles of the former are sometimes very short, while those of the latter increase in length while the flower matures. The purplish anthers of the latter, with the greater separation of the anther cells and more contracted base of the leaf are the characters I use.

I found last summer a specimen of *Trillium recurvatum*, Beck, with leaves and parts of the flowers in fours. *Barbarea vulgaris*, R. Br., seems to be perennial here.—J. T. DAVIS, M. D.

STIPULES IN ONAGRACEÆ.—Prof. Baillon says (*Bull. mensuel, Soc. Lin. de Paris*, No. 33) that in the majority of works on descriptive botany, this family is mentioned as characterized by the constant absence of stipules, and in justification of this quotes the classical works of Decaisne, Duchartre, Endlicher and Hooker; nevertheless, he states that the existence of these organs in this family admits of easy proof, not indeed that they ever occur of large dimensions, for then they could not have escaped detection, but still they are present, more commonly as little subulate tongue-like bodies, acute, often red-colored at the base of the petioles in both opposite and alternate-leaved plants. In *Hanya* they soon turn black and wither off early. In the *fuchsia* of our gardens little stipules are often present. In *Circæa* they can also be detected. In the *Lopezia* of our gardens all the leaves have two very distinct stipules, which, indeed, have been often referred to in botanical works, and it is the same with *Halorageæ*, though Bentham and Hooker describe them as here absent.—NATURE.

FLORIDIAN FERNS.—Next winter I intend to prepare for the GAZETTE a list of the Ferns of Florida, with the geographical bounds of each species, which my travels in the peninsula will enable me to do pretty accurately. I expect to have ready in December a second set of Southern Ferns, and a second issue of the first set, mostly collected in different localities. I have just prepared a fourth set of *Pteris* collected in the heart of Charleston City. It was brought to my attention by Prof. Lewis R. Gibbes, of Charleston College, who says he sent specimens to Prof. Eaton, who pronounced it *P. serrulata*. Most of the yards in Charleston are surrounded by massive walls, which, crumbling and deeply shaded, invite the growth of all sorts of Cryptogams, and many Phaenogams. It is many years since Prof. Gibbes first noticed this form, in fact, I think he called my attention to it when there five years ago. I prepared full sets of this and three other Charleston plants, namely, *Stillingia sebifera*, *Alternanthera Achyrantha* and a *Verbena*, not mentioned by Chapman, a very peculiar "Vervain." I am now on my way to the Southern Alleghanies and mean to search out a peculiar *Abies*, which Prof. Gibbes has observed there.—A. H. CURTISS.